(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2168.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1788.

LONDON, *May 2.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Osterley, Wampoa, China, November 30, 1787, brought over by the Wycombe East-Indiaman.

"WE met with a very extraordinary circumstance in the Chinese seas, which may afford some news as matter of conversation among gentlemen concerned in our shipping. A large ship appeared in sight one morning, (September 12, in lat. 10, north long. about 110 east) which spoke us about noon under French colours; she appeared a thirty-two gun frigate. No body could understand a word they said, she passed us very fast, and at some distance a-head began to run out her guns and make every warlike preparation. We saw on her stern wrote La Calypso; we were much astonished; had various conjectures; the most prevailing one was, that she was a pirate. The captain and officers gave orders instantly to prepare our ship for defence; notwithstanding all our guns were in the hold, except ten, and a great deal of lumber on the gun deck, yet every thing was cleared with the greatest alacrity; the ten guns loaded, matches lighted; every man at his quarters; all silent, not the least thing on deck in the way. In this state we waited the event, while the seeming enemy was bearing down upon us in a very formidable manner; her tops manned; netting stuffed with hammocks; thirty-two guns run out, tompkins taken out, and crowded with men at all quarters. We kept on under easy sail, expecting every moment they would fire into us. They hailed us again; but still we could barely perceive it was French. We have a Frenchman among our crew, and the captain's cook is a foreigner, who speaks that language. We could just make out that she was a king's ship, and some unintelligible words, among which were "*repich.*" Captain Clarkson desired the top-gallant sails to be lowered, on which the Frenchman made sail, and in an hour was out of sight. We could hardly understand, at last, that it was that homage he wanted. It was very evident, however, it was so. Our men, with true British spirit, were so eager to commence action, notwithstanding the vast inferiority of force, that an accident had like to have happened from their ardour.—I have been more particular on this article, as it has made so great a stir at Canton, there is no doubt it will be a subject of much conversation in England. It was a national insult. Captain C. has been unjustly blamed by some here for not fighting, but I assure you it was not for want of courage. Nothing could be more cool, yet spirited, than the officers in preparing the ship for an engagement, if necessary.

"We found the ship lying at Macoa when we arrived there. Some say the commander is a French chevalier, commodore of four French men of war at Macoa.

"There seems some scheme militating against us by the French. By the treaty of peace, no ships of war of either nation are to remain in India. They have four already at Macoa, and several at Pondicherry. They seem to be sneaking out and pretend they have come to assist the Portuguese in their possessions at that place."

May 6. The emperor has published in different languages a notification, declaring, that any officer or soldier, other than a Mahometan, in the service of the Porte, who should be made prisoner, would be condemned to work for life in the gallies.

The Turks have published a counter-declaration to that of the emperor, well written, and of considerable length. The Mufti being averse to the present war, has been superceded, and a man of very different cast substituted in his room. The grand vizir is now in the field, having left Constantinople on the 26th of March.

The Imperial Gazette of the 16th of April, mentions a number of skirmishes, in which the Turks have constantly attacked, though in general without success. The severest contest was near the defile of Tamas, where a body of 1500 horse and 800 foot attacked the monastery of Senay. The Austrians resisted with great firmness during the whole of a day and night, but at length were obliged to retire, by the destruction of the monastery. The Turks had 360 killed besides the pacha. The Austrians, as they say, only 27 killed, amongst whom was their first lieutenant, and 32 besides their captain wounded. In an attack, made for the purpose of dislodging the Austrian vanguard, the Turks, in the repulse, lost the pacha of Czarnek, an officer of great merit and reputation. He was buried with much military pomp at Wadeny.

The Turks are very active in Croatia and Transylvania. The volunteers in Sclavonia do the emperor much service: A junction is formed in Gallicia, between the two Imperial armies.

BOSTON, *July 3.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, dated June 26, 1788.

"Congress will proceed to put the new government in operation about the first of August, or at furthest the 10th."

Orders have been sent from an American agent in China, for building a ship of 800 tuns for that trade.—We learn with pleasure that the vessel is to be built in this town.

NEW-YORK, *July 1.*

Our last accounts from Poughkeepsie were dated on Saturday last. The convention were then debating on the 8th sect. of the 1st art. on which they had then spent three days;—Mr. Hamilton advocating the clause against the objections of Mr. Smith, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Williams.

Matters, we understand, are taking a warm turn in our convention. Sundry papers were produced on Saturday, to shew an inconsistency in the politics of this state. This produced, by way of retort, an accusation of inconsistency in an honourable member of the convention from this city, with respect to the state government; Mr. Lansing declaring, that it was the prevailing sentiment of the general convention, that the state government ought to be destroyed, and that it was particularly the sentiment that colonel Hamilton delivered in that convention. Mr. Hamilton denied this peremptorily, and justified his conduct, with some severe remarks on Mr. Lansing. This produced some disorder, on which the committee rose.

A resolution was then entered into, that the convention would meet twice in each day—from nine in the morning, and sit till noon; and from three till six in the afternoon.—The decision, we are informed, will probably take place this week.

Extract of a letter from Peregrine Foster, Esq. of Brookfield, to a gentleman in Providence, (Rhode Island) dated at New-York, June 4, 1788.

"I have only time to communicate that I this morning arrived in this city, on my way from the Muskingum river with the dispatches from the honourable Rufus Putnam, Esquire, superintendent of the operations of the Ohio company, in the western country, to be delivered at the secretary's office in Boston. In my last I mentioned the causes of our unexpected delay in our journey.—The same causes, so far as respected the badness of the weather, continued to retard our business, so that we did not arrive at the Muskingum till the 7th day of April.

"The difference of climate in going down the river struck me very favorably. We left the Buffaloe creek, about eighty miles below Pittsburgh, April 6th—then not a leaf on the trees, and scarcely a vegetable growing.—At the Muskingum the next day, we found the trees on the bottoms covered with leaves, and the ground richly laden with a great variety of vegetables about half a foot high.—Our cattle and horses required no feeding but what grew wild in the woods, and became fat thereon.—We were fortunate on our arrival in finding about 70 Indians, of the Delaware and Wyandot nations, at Fort Harmer—among whom was King Pipes, the chief of the Delawares, and others of note. They appeared well pleased, with the idea of our settling the country.—Pipes, among other expressions of friendship, said, "So long as the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars shall endure, the Delawares, Wyandots and Yankees, shall be friends and brothers."—After the return of these Indians to their towns, others came down, who appeared equally as well pleased as the former; and I doubt not it is the wish of these nations to live in peace, and think it probable that at the ensuing treaty a permanent peace will be established, not only with them, but with the other nations.

"The land within our purchase, so far as I have been able to observe, in fertility of soil, is adequate to my expectations, but rather more hilly, especially near the Ohio; but these hills are chiefly capable of being improved to advantage in the culture of wheat, for grazing land, and other farming purposes. The growth of timber is similar to the accounts published. The ancient works, of which so much of late hath been said and written, cannot but convince the mind of every beholder that the country has once been settled by a powerful nation; a nation among whom there must have been government, by which the resources of the inhabitants were drawn forth. We can form no idea of the time when these works were erected, from the growth of timber thereon, as it is as large as is found in other parts of the country. Of the truly surprising emigrations from the old states to the western country, you can form some idea from this circumstance:—In the dispatches from general Putnam, I am charged with the return of the eight acre lots, and a general draft of the city of Adelphi, which is beautifully situated near the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio. In laying out the city, the superintendent has reserved the covered way, leading from the city to the Muskingum river, the highest mound, near the centre of the works, and two elevated squares, in the public lots, which will be perpetual evidences of the former settlement of the country."

July 3. Those who delight in havock, may expect speedily to be gratified in their wishes.—Besides the near approach towards each other, of the Turks and Imperialists, we learn by the papers from Europe, that the Russian fleet, of 20 sail of the line, 13 frigates, and 248 transports, having on board 43,800 seamen and land forces, has sailed for the Mediterranean—and that the Spanish fleet was, at the date of our accounts, then cruising off the Straits to intercept it. Our national government being now established, may we not expect, ere long, to profit by the commotions in the old world?

July 5. The following ratification was read in congress on the 2d instant:—

STATE of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In convention of the delegates of the people of the state of New-Hampshire, June the twenty-first, 1788.

The convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the constitution for the United States of America, reported to congress by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to us by a resolution of the general court of said state, passed the fourteenth day of December last past, and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in affording the people of the United States in the course of his providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity——DO, in the name and behalf of the people of the state of New-Hampshire, assent to and ratify the said constitution for the United States of America. And as it is the opinion of this convention that certain amendments and alterations in the said constitution would remove the fears and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this state, and more effectually guard against an undue administration of the federal government, the convention do therefore recommend that the following alterations and provisions be introduced into the said constitution.

1st. That it be explicitly declared, that all powers not expressly and particularly delegated by the aforesaid constitution, are reserved to the several states, to be by them exercised.

2d. That there shall be one representative to every 30,000 persons, according to the census mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to 200.

3d. That congress do not exercise the powers vested in them by the 4th section of the first article but in cases when a state shall neglect or refuse to make the regulations therein mentioned, or shall make regulations contrary to a free and equal representation.

4th. That congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the money arising from the impost, excise, and their other resources are insufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until congress shall have first made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy and pay, their respective proportions of such requisition, agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner as the legislature of the state shall think best; and in such case if any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then congress may assess and levy such state's proportion—together with the interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time of payment prescribed in such requisition.

5th. That congress erect no company of merchants, with exclusive advantages of commerce.

6th. That no person shall be tried for any crime by which he may incur an infamous punishment, or loss of life, until he be first indicted by a grand jury; except in such cases as may arise in the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

7th. All common law cauſes between citizens of different ſtates ſhall be commenced in the common law courts of the reſpective ſtates—and no appeal ſhall be allowed to the federal court in ſuch caſes, unleſs the ſum or value of the thing in controverſy amount to 3000 dollars.

8th. In civil actions between citizens of different ſtates, every iſſue of fact ariſing in actions at common law, ſhall be tried by a jury, if the parties or either of them requeſt it.

9th. Congreſs ſhall at no time conſent that any perſon holding an office of truſt or profit under the United States, ſhall accept of a title of nobility or any other title or office from any king, prince or foreign ſtate.

10th. That no ſtanding army ſhall be kept up in time of peace, unleſs with the conſent of three quarters of the members of each branch of congreſs—nor ſhall ſoldiers in time of peace be quartered upon private houſes, without the conſent of the owner.

11th. Congreſs ſhall make no laws touching religion, or to infringe the rights of conſcience.

12th. Congreſs ſhall never diſarm any citizen, unleſs ſuch as are or have been in actual rebellion.

And the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this ſtate, enjoin it upon their repreſentatives in congreſs, at all times until the alterations and proviſions aforeſaid have been conſidered agreeably to the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution, to exert all their influence, and uſe all reaſonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the ſaid alterations and proviſions, in ſuch manner as is provided in the ſaid article. And, That the United States in Congreſs aſſembled may have due notice of the aſſent and ratification of the ſaid conſtitution by this convention—it is reſolved, that the aſſent and ratification aforeſaid be engroſſed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforeſaid, and with this reſolution; and that John Sullivan, Eſquire, preſident of convention, and John Langdon, Eſquire, preſident of the ſtate, tranſmit the ſame, counterſigned by the ſecretary of convention and the ſecretary of the ſtate, under their hands and ſeals, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Preſ. of the convention L. S.
JOHN LANGDON, Preſ. of the ſtate. L. S.
By Order, JOHN CALFEE, Sec'ry of convention.
JOSEPH PEARSON, Sec'ry of ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

It appears that in convention, at Poughkeepſie, ſtate of New-York, the following amendments have been propoſed by the gentlemen whoſe names are annexed, and are under conſideration,

Mr. M. Smith. *Reſolved*, That it is proper, that the number of repreſentatives be fixed at the rate of one for every 20,000 inhabitants, to be aſcertained on the principles mentioned in the 2d ſect. of art. 1ſt of the conſtitution, until they amount to 300, after which they ſhall be apportioned among the ſtates in proportion to the numbers of the inhabitants of the ſtates reſpectively; and that, before the firſt enumeration ſhall be made, the ſeveral ſtates ſhall be entitled to chooſe double the number of repreſentatives for that purpoſe mentioned in the conſtitution.

Mr. G. Livingſton. *Reſolved*, That no perſon ſhall be eligible as a ſenator for more than ſix years in any term of twelve; and that it ſhall be in the power of the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates to recal their ſenators, or either of them, and to elect others in their ſtead, to ſerve the remainder of the time for which ſuch ſenator or ſenators, ſo recalled, was appointed.

Mr. Jones. *Sec. 4, art. 1. Reſolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that nothing in the conſtitution now under conſideration, ſhall be conſtrued to authoriſe congreſs to make, or alter, any regulations in any ſtate, reſpecting the times, places or manner, of holding elections for ſenators or repreſentatives, unleſs the legiſlature of ſuch ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to make laws or regulations for the purpoſe, or from any circumſtance be incapable of making the ſame, and then only until the legiſlature of ſuch ſtate ſhall make proviſion in the premiſes. And that nothing in this conſtitution ſhall be conſtrued to prevent the legiſlature of any ſtate to paſs laws, from time to time, to divide ſuch ſtate into as many convenient diſtricts as the ſtate ſhall be entitled to elect repreſentatives for congreſs; nor to prevent ſuch legiſlature from making proviſion, that the electors in each diſtrict ſhall chooſe a citizen of the United States, who ſhall have been an inhabitant of the diſtrict for the term of one year, immediately preceding the time of his election for one of the repreſentatives of ſuch ſtate.

Mr. Lanſing. *Sec. 6, art. 1.* No ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States. And no perſon holding any office under the United States, ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

Mr. Williams. *Sec. 8, art. 1.* That no exciſe ſhall be impoſed on any article of the growth or manufacture of the United States, or any of them. And that congreſs do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt and exciſe are inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until congreſs ſhall firſt have made a requiſition upon the ſtates to aſſeſs, levy, and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſition, agreeable to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates ſhall judge beſt; and in ſuch caſe, if any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt thereon, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, from the time of payment preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

July 10. It is ſaid, That the French miniſtry are determined to encourage manufacturing in the United States of America, as they ſay, the more trade Great-Britain has, the richer ſhe will be, which will make her a ſtronger and more powerful enemy to France when theſe two countries are at war with each other; but on the contrary, if they can tranſfer the manufacturing buſineſs from Great-Britain to America, and can be ſupplied from thence with the goods which they now get from Great-Britain, that they will thereby enrich this country and ſerve themſelves, for as we have an alliance with them, the richer and ſtronger they can make us, the more they will benefit themſelves. They obſerve, that it will not leſſen their preſent trade with us, as we now take but few dry goods of them, and that we ſhall for many years continue their cuſtomers for cambricks, wines and brandy, &c.

They wiſh us to have a navigation act, as they ſay it will encourage our ſhipping and increaſe our ſeamen and ſhip-carpenters, they ſay then when they are at war, we will be able to aſſiſt them with our ſhip-carpenters and ſailors; in ſhort, they ſeem very ſenſible of the eſſential ſervice they have rendered themſelves by aſſiſting us to procure our independence, and as they ſee we ſhall become a great and powerful nation, they, like ſound politicians, court us for our friendſhip in time. We expect alſo, that manufacturers with large capitals, will come over to this country from England and Ireland, &c. and make their fortunes, and afterwards return to Europe and enjoy them.

It is thought, that many people of property in Great-Britain will come here and build ſhips, in order to reap the ſweets of our carrying trade, which would anſwer their purpoſe well; they would without doubt in that caſe, build the veſſels with the live oak of the ſouthern ſtates, as it is found to laſt longer than the oak of any other country.

Foreigners, by building veſſels in America, will require a leſs capital to manage the carrying buſineſs than it now does by building their ſhips in Europe; by this manœuvre they will make ſure of keeping the American ſeamen in their employ, and will at the ſame time make trade briſk in this country.

We learn from Wyoming that, in the evening of the 26th ultimo, a number of men, armed and painted like Indians, entered the houſe of colonel Timothy Pickering, and made him their priſoner and carried him off. The party was commanded by John Hyde; their head quarters are at the Black Walnut Bottom, where they have pinioned and confined Mr. Pickering.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, *of July 7.*

Extract from the Journals of Congreſs, July 2, 1788.

"The ſtate of New-Hampſhire having ratified the conſtitution tranſmitted to them by the act of the 28th September laſt, and tranſmitted to congreſs their ratification, and the ſame having been read, the preſident reminded congreſs that this was the ninth ratification tranſmitted and laid before them: Whereupon,

"On motion, *Ordered*, That the ratifications of the conſtitution of the United States, tranſmitted to congreſs, be referred to a committee to examine and report an act to congreſs for putting the ſaid conſtitution in operation, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the late federal convention.

"Appointed ſame day, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Otis and Mr. Tucker."

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, July 3.

"We fondly (but in vain) expected that the ratification of Virginia would have a very ſerious effect on the minds of the anti-federal party, and would have conſtituted ſo forcible an appeal to their apprehenſions, that it would have compelled them to adopt a ſyſtem different from that deſtructive one they ſeem intent on purſuing.

"We find that the powers of eloquence and argument are unavailing; we ſhall therefore refrain from any further exertions in defence of the conſtitution.

"We ſhall cloſe the whole buſineſs with a ſtrong pathetic addreſs to their fears and their feelings, ariſing from the new ſituation of the ſtate, if placed out of the union, and the dreadful conſequences that muſt enſue.

"We are waiting with great impatience for the act of congreſs, to put government in motion, by fixing the previous arrangements and the time for commencing proceedings under the new conſtitution.

"This will add much energy to our arguments, will change the nature of the ground, and will beget a new relative ſituation betwixt the repreſentatives and their conſtituents, which was not in contemplation at the time of their being elected. This probably will be the foundation of an appeal of the minority to the inhabitants of the ſtate.

"Next week will probably terminate our labour."

AUGUSTA, *May 24.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Washington, Wilkes county, May 10, 1788.

"Yeſterday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we had a violent ſhower of hail, which laſted about 20 minutes; the hailſtones were from two to nine inches in circumference; the children in the ſtreets were beaten to the ground, and wounded, the glaſs windows entirely demoliſhed, and every growing grain. We are informed it did not extend above two or three miles from north to ſouth, the wind blew freſh from the ſouth-eaſt. Between three and four o'clock the clouds diſperſed, and Heaven ſeemed again to ſmile on Waſhington."

SAVANNA, *June 5.*

We are favoured with the following authentic account of Mr. Bernet's laſt gallant action with the Indians, from his letter to Gen. Jackſon, and his determined conduct he has received the general's thanks:—

Glynn county, May 10, 1788.

Dear General,

"This will inform you of an action I had with the Indians on the 30th of April. Their party ſuppoſed to be upwards of an hundred, attacked my block-houſe, about eleven o'clock at night. Our party which was never before ſo weak, ſeveral having left us, expecting no danger, to return the next morning, conſiſting of only four white men and three armed negroes. One of the negroes on centry out, was killed and ſcalped, and two of the whites were wounded early in the action. Another negro was killed, the Indians fought with a ſeeming determination of taking us, firing on all quarters, and frequently running up within ten feet of the block-houſe; but after attacking for an hour and a quarter, they were forced to retreat. They muſt have loſt between twenty and thirty killed and wounded, as we plainly ſaw ſeveral fall, which were carried off by others; and they left ſeveral arms and matchcoats behind them, which we found next morning. Our few men fought with uncommon bravery. My wound I received ſome time ago is almoſt well, and I hope before long, to be able to draw my ſword againſt thoſe ſavages again. They carried off five negroes.

I remain dear general,
Yours, &c.
JOHN BURNET.*

* *The Indian party acknowledged ten killed in the action, on their return to Florida.*

By official accounts from colonel Maxwell to general Jackſon, we learn, that, on the 30th ult. in the afternoon, eight Indians attempted to take off Mr. Sallet's negroes from his field, while at work; captain Summer ſtationed there with a party of militia, ran to their relief, but, previous to their getting ſo near as to ſuccour them, the Indians had caught one fellow, tied one of his hands, and were dragging him off; the reſiſtance he made was ſo violent, and their finding the guard preſſing on them, induced them to ſhoot a ball through him, cut his throat and ſcalp him. Every exertion was made by captain Summer and Mr. Sallet to head them, but in vain. A trail was diſcovered on Monday, before that attempt on Bull-town ſwamp, which was followed by captain Fraſer, with a party of men with dogs, but with no better ſucceſs.

A party of the ſtate troops followed the Indians a conſiderable diſtance, after the miſchief at Sallet's; but their movements, on their return, were ſo rapid, that every exertion was ineffectual.

Since the above we are informed, the centinels at one of the ſtations, where the ſtate troops are poſted, in Liberty county, were fired on in the night. A purſuit inſtantly enſued towards the place from whence the firing came, but a very cloſe ſwamp, of great extent, which was near the ſpot, rendered it fruitleſs.

June 12. We have advice from Liberty county, that on Tueſday the 3d inſt. at noon, a ſmall party of Indians came to the plantation of John Hoſkins, Eſq; at the Alatamaha, and near the fort killed a poor man named M'Cormick, ſcalped his ſon, and carried off three of his daughters, with a little boy. A party of men from the fort purſued the ſavages till dark, but could not come up with them.

RICHMOND, *July 10.*

Extract of a letter from Kentucky (Danville) June 4, 1788.

"The news from this country is exceedingly unfavourable, the Indians have done us more miſchief this year, than for at leaſt four years paſt. Scarce a boat can paſs below Limeſtone but what is attacked by them, ſix or ſeven have been taken, ſome with valuable lading; by a priſoner which eſcaped from them, we are informed, that the Indians have procured a boat, or rather a kind of a floating battery, with the ſides built high and bullet proof; this boat is ſtationed near the mouth of the Great Miami.—They lately took a boat in which was a captain Aſhby with his family, a ſon of captain Aſhby's having been very ſpirited in the oppoſition, the ſavages immediately put him to death, cut out his heart and broiled it, which they afterwards devoured in the preſence of the unhappy father, who has ſince made his eſcape from them and come in. This is a piece of ſavage fury that I have never heard of being practiſed before. They frequently make their appearance round our frontiers, but not with the ſame ſucceſs as on the river; three of the wretches were killed laſt week. Five Indians had penetrated into

the country within a few miles of colonel Benjamin Logan's, but two of them forfeited their lives for their temerity.—Our crops are fine, and every species of provision in great abundance."

Extract of a letter dated Tenaſee, June 13, 1788.

"Since my laſt general Sevier croſſed the Tenaſee with a detachment of light infantry and horſemen, and by a rapid movement reached Illwaſſee undiſcovered. He attacked the Indians, who, after a feeble reſiſtance, fled; about 20 were found dead on the ground, many were drowned, or killed in the river; in ſhort, the enemy's defeat was complete. The general ſays he means to follow up his blows until he drives the Cherokees out of all their ſettlements on this ſide Cumberland Mountain."

ANNAPOLIS, *July 17.*

The yeas and nays for putting the new conſtitution into operation by congreſs, when the queſtion was called, were as follow:

New Hampſhire,	Mr. Gilman,	ay	ay
	Mr. Wingate,	ay	
Maſſachuſetts,	Mr. Dane,	ay	ay
	Mr. Otis,	ay	
Rhode-Iſland,	Mr. Arnold,	excuſed.	
	Mr. Hazard,		
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntingdon,	ay	ay
	Mr. Edwards,	ay	
New-York,	Mr. L'Hommedieu,	ay	ay
	Mr. Yates,	no	
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Clark,	ay	ay
	Mr. Elmer,	ay	
	Mr. Dayton,	ay	
Pennſylvania,	Mr. Bingham,	ay	ay
	Mr. Reid,	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Contee,	ay	ay
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin,	ay	ay
	Mr. Carrington,	ay	
	Mr. Brown,	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger	ay	ay
	Mr. Parker,	ay	
	Mr. Tucker,	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Few,	ay	ay
	Mr. Baldwin,	ay	

So it paſſed in the affirmative.

Meſſrs. GREEN,

BE pleaſed to publiſh in your next paper the following extracts of an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, entitled, An additional ſupplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the ſaid truſtees may file a bill in equity againſt any perſon or perſons, their agents or attornies, in the county court where they reſpectively reſide, and the juſtices of the ſaid courts reſpectively, ſhall and they are hereby authoriſed and required to proceed in a ſummary way, at the firſt court, to compel a diſcovery of the materials taken, and payment of the ſum adjudged to be due, with all legal coſts, and execution ſhall thereupon iſſue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the juriſdiction of the county court notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid truſtees to recover from any of the ſubſcribers to the ſaid church on the new ſubſcription, who ſhall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June next, the ſum or ſums due from him or them, in the court aforeſaid, together with all legal coſts, by way of motion to the court, provided that the perſon againſt whom ſuch motion ſhall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided alſo, that if the perſon againſt whom ſuch motion may be made, or his attorney, ſhall deſire a jury to be empannelled, the court ſhall direct a jury to be immediately ſworn to try whether he did aſſume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with coſts, and execution ſhall thereupon iſſue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the truſtees find themſelves obliged to inform all thoſe who are delinquent ſubſcribers, or purchaſers of materials, that unleſs payment be made before the next county court, they ſhall be under the neceſſity of having recourſe to the ſpeedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UPTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE, } truſtees.

4

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, June 24, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treaſury, to whom was referred a letter of Andrew Dunſcomb, Eſquire, commiſſioner of the ſtate of Virginia for ſettling their accounts with the United States, addreſſed to his excellency the governor of the ſaid ſtate, and dated on the 23d of May laſt;

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates be allowed three months in addition to the time limited by the ordinance of the ſeventh of May, 1787, for exhibiting to the ſaid diſtrict commiſſioners their reſpective accounts againſt the United States; and that three months be added to the twelve months mentioned in the ſaid ordinance, for terminating the commiſſion of the ſaid diſtrict commiſſioners.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates be authoriſed to tranſmit to the accomptant of the treaſury, the commiſſioner of army accounts, and to the general board of commiſſioners to be appointed in purſuance of the ordinance of the ſeventh of May, 1787. ſuch additional vouchers or other teſtimony as they may think neceſſary to ſupport any claims by them exhibited to the reſpective officers aforeſaid—Provided the ſame be tranſmitted at leaſt ſix months previous to the termination of the office of the general board, as fixed by the ordinance above mentioned.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Annapolis, July 16, 1788.

THE viſitors and agents of St. JOHN's COLLEGE are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Mr. George Mann, in this city, on Tueſday the 12th day of Auguſt next, on very particular buſineſs.

Charles county, July 9, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 20th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, ſituated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-houſe, 48 by 22 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houſes, and a variety of other out-houſes too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any perſon inclinable to rent ſaid plantation, will have an opportunity of being ſupplied on the premiſes, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the enſuing year, and alſo, if he ſhould chooſe, with negroes ſufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the ſubſcriber, now reſiding on the ſaid plantation. tf

C. B. CAUSIN.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile buſineſs, is a good accomptant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Eſq; Annapolis, or to Meſſrs. Nich. and Wm. Peace, merchants, Port-Tobacco.

Baltimore, July 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the worſhipful the county court of Baltimore, to be held in September next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called MOUNTJOY'S NECK, agreeable to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

JOHN SIGLO.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

July 7, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 19th day of April, a negro man named ROBIN, formerly the property of Richard William Wells, between thirty and forty years of age, ſlim thin looking fellow, about ſix feet high; had on when he went away, an old blue cotton jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, old felt hat, a pair of old cotton breeches, a pair of old leggings, bare-footed, but as he had other cloaths poſſibly he has changed them; he can do very good coopers work, &c. Whoever will ſecure ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive fifty ſhillings, and if brought home the above reward, paid by w3

ZADOC DUVALL.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring or entertaining ſaid negro. Z. D.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending two negro ſlaves, the property of the ſubſcriber, LEWIS and PERSLY, they went off on the 30th of May, and it is ſuppoſed they made for Maryland or Pennſylvania; Lewis is about twenty-eight years of age, about ſix feet high, with large legs and feet, a little knocked kneed, and rather ſpare, thick lips, and talks rather ſullen; had on a white plains jacket and breeches, twilled oſnabrig ſhirt, a white cotton great coat, and a felt hat, he has ſeveral ſcars on his back from whipping, owing to his bad behaviour. Perſly, by trade a blackſmith, about thirty years of age, five feet three or four inches high, well made, thick lips, yelloviſh eyes, talks quick, and when examined ſtrictly rather ſtutters, chews tobacco and is very fond of liquor; his dreſs, oſnabrig ſhirt, white plains jacket and breeches, and an old hat, his cloaths much worn; they went off together and probably will forge themſelves paſſes, as Perſly can write and both of them read; they will endeavour to paſs for free men, and in all probability make for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Alexandria. The above reward, with reaſonable expences, will be paid to any perſon bringing them home to the ſubſcriber, living on the banks of Patowmack river, Weſtmoreland county, Virginia, or twenty dollars will be paid for ſecuring them in any gaol ſo that I get them again.

BECKWITH BUTLER.

P. S. All maſters of veſſels or others are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking on board or employing them. B. B.

Mettox, June 25, 1788.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saint Mary's county, on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named STEPHEN, 22 years of age, a ſmooth face and a bold look, about 6 feet high, broad ſhoulders and well made; he can make a coarſe ſhoe; had on when he went away, a blue negro cotton coattee trimmed with carved pewter buttons, country cloth breeches, oſnabrigs ſhirt, and a good felt hat; took with him an old mixt country cotton coat, a blue and white ſtriped cotton jacket, a pair of ſhoes, one ſplit, and a piece put to the top to make it longer, he may have other cloaths not known. Any perſon that will take up ſaid negro, and ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that the owner may get him again, if in this county, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, if in Charles or Calvert county *Eight Dollars*, if in any other county in this ſtate *Fourteen Dollars*, and if out of this ſtate the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by w4

June 26th, 1788. 3 WILLIAM TAYLOR.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the poſt-office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the 6th day of October next, will be ſent to the general poſt-office as dead letters.

ARMSTRONG and TAYLOR, St. Mary's county.

James Brice, Nancy Gale Bowie, John Bowlin, Annapolis; Obera Brahmers, Richard Brent, Thomas Barry, Prince-George's county; captain Jonathan Cahanan, care of Robert Young, captain Robert Brown, care of Thomas Coutts, Nottingham; Dr. Oswald Brooke (2), John Baden, inſpector, near Nottingham; captain Thomas Boyle, Patuxent; William Chandler Brent, Port-Tobacco; Dr. James Gloſter Bichan (2), St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (2), Garrit Comerford (2), Samuel Chew, Ruth Crochran, Richard Clerk (2), care of John Lawſon, Annapolis; Margaret Carroll, Mr. Crow, Patuxent; Garland Calis, Prince George's county; Joſeph Calleene, Calvert county.

Joſeph Dowſon, Joſeph Davis, John Doughty, William Dancer, Mr. Downes, Annapolis; Mr. Dugan, at Mr. Galloway's, Maryland; captain Thomas Dobbins, Nottingham; Duldeay Deamer, Charles county; John De Butts, Joſeph Dennilon, St. Mary's county.

Peter Emerſon, Hunting-town.

John Fitch, Annapolis; John Fairbank, at Andrew Rumbold's, Anne-Arundel county; Standiſh Forde, care of Mrs. Thomas, near Leonard-town.

Alexander Gunn, James Gardner, Annapolis; Elias Grant, William Gibbons, Redmd. Grace, Patuxent; Thomas Gillon, near Upper Marlborough; Thomas Gantt, Prince-George's county; John Grahame (2), Lower Marlborough; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county.

Judge Hanſon, Aquila Hall, Henry Hollingſworth, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Benjamin Hall (2), Edward Harvey, Prince-George's county; John Hyndman, Fig Point; Nicholas Harwood, Abell Hill, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Harwood 3d. (4), Elizabeth Headly, Lower Marlborough; William Herbert, near Point-Lookout.

Thomas Johnſon, Annapolis; Thomas Johnſon, Frederick-Town; Kinaldo Johnſon (2), Prince George's county.

Dominick Kinnen, Annapolis.

Miſs Lee, Blenheim; William Lyles, near Nottingham; Edward Leigh, Leonard town; Robert Linum, St. Inigoes.

Gilbert Middleton, Luther Martin, James Meager, Mr. Major, Annapolis; John Mitchell, Lower Marlborough; John M'Dougall (2), St. Mary's county.

Benjamin B. Norris, Annapolis.

William Paca, Charles Wilſon Peale (2), William Pinkney, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Hon. John Rogers (3), James Ringgold, John Randall, Polly Robinſon, Miſs Roſe, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; Edward Richardſon, near Annapolis; Miſs Rozer, Notley-hall; William Ragsdale, Prince-George's county.

Joſeph Spencer, Annapolis; Mary Smith, Joſeph Sim, Patuxent; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; Joſeph Sprigg, Calvert county; Henry G. Sothoron, John or Francis Swails, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Topping, John Theann, Annapolis; Mr. Thornton, John Taylor, St. Mary's county.

James Van Bibber, Annapolis; Elie Vallette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Anne; George Vaughan, Upper Marlborough.

Thomas Wilſon, Annapolis; Wilkinſon and Gray, Hunting-town; John Weems, Blenheim; John B. Wathers, Newport; Mrs. Captain Wilkinſon, Benedict; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to the poſt office for letters are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without. 2

We have for SALE, *lately imported,*

SEVERAL pieces of mahogany furniture, conſiſting of chairs, tables of various kinds, ſide-boards, cheeſe trays, and caſes for knives and forks, which will be ſold cheap for ready money.

We ſhould be glad to treat for terms with any perſon who would undertake to fill in and complete our wharf at the mouth of the Dock.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Annapolis, July 9, 1788. 2 w3

July 9, 1788.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and well bred imported horſe VENETIAN, whoſe ſtrain of blood is looked on equal to any horſe in the world; that, with his performances on the turf, are properly authenticated, and to be ſeen at London-town, where the horſe now ſtands. Nine months credit will be given, if required, on giving bond with approved ſecurity. For further particulars apply to 2 w3

JOHN CRAGGS.

July 8, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the ſubſcribers, intend to apply to the next court held in Prince-George's county, for a commiſſion under the late act of aſſembly, to aſcertain the bounds and mark the lines of two tracts of land, one called PART of RILEY's DISCOVERY, it being part of the original tract called RILEY's DISCOVERY, and one other tract called JAMES's GIFT being part of the original tract called CHELSEY. 2

BENJAMIN HALL,
RICHARD LAMAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, under the above-mentioned commiſſion, to aſcertain the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called PARTNERSHIP. 2

BENJAMIN HALL.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, *May* 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,——

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

7 CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince William, containing 3500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 3500 acres

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 300 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catoctin mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptriste furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptriste.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.——The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.——We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

9 JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom.—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken way, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

11 JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a tough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 27

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villany to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

25 CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be conveyed and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any gaol so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows. 8 *SAMUEL ABELL, Younger.*

July 9, 1788.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from giving credit to any of my servants without a written order from me. 2 ANNE OGLE.

Aquasco, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last, living at Aquasco, in Prince-George's county, two apprentice lads, viz. REUBEN MCBRIDE and ALEXANDER CURREY, about nineteen years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, nankeen jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, snub nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him two shirts and one pair of trousers of osnabrig, a gray kanaut jacket, and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and snuffles in his talk. M'Bride's relations live in Shepherdstown, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Currey has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their master may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by 2 6w GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the church, where he purposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788. 2

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand,

A CONSIDERABLE supply of old spirit and rum, old Coniac, French and peach Brandy, old Madeira, (London particular) old Lisbon, Teneriffe, claret and Port wines, sweet oil, olives, capers, loaf and muscovado sugars, coffee, chocolate, best hyson, congo, and bohea teas, pepper, jar raisins, figs, a few boxes of fresh lemons, and sweet oranges, barrel pork and barrigs, which will be sold low for cash, tobacco, or any kind of public securities.

Annapolis, June 12, 1788. 5 6w

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their last store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive. 8 THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to 16 JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality,

To be Sold, by

JOHN RANDALL.

JOHN LEHAN,

COACH-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a shop in Prince-George's street, where all kinds of carriages will be made and repaired, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice.

P. S. All commands to the subscriber will be kindly received at the house of Mr. John Humphreys, at the sign of the Harp and Crown. 2

Annapolis, July 5, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of ZACHARIAH OWEN, in Prince-George's county, about the middle of September, 1786, a black and white three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop and under bit and over bit in each ear. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. 2

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